



## Geographical differences on the mortality impact of heat waves in Europe

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### Abstract:

Climate change is potentially the biggest global health threat in the 21st century. Deaths related with heat waves and spread of infectious diseases will be part of the menace though the major impact will be caused by malnutrition, diarrhea and extreme climate events. Consequently, loss of healthy life years as a result of global climate change is predicted to be 500 times greater in poor African populations than in European populations. However, the increase of more than 2 degrees C of average temperature will result in a negative health impact in all regions, the potential benefits of a warmer temperature being negatively compensated, heat waves being one of the largest climate change threats in the developed world.

**Source:** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2914718>

### Resource Description

#### Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Temperature

**Temperature:** Extreme Heat

#### Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

#### Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Non-United States

**Non-United States:** Europe

#### Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Morbidity/Mortality

**Population of Concern:** A focus of content

# Climate Change and Human Health Literature Portal

## Population of Concern:

populations at particular risk or vulnerability to climate change impacts

Elderly

## Resource Type:

format or standard characteristic of resource

Policy/Opinion

## Timescale:

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified